

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1879.

日八初月四年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Judges Circuit, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 1, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 156 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 18, Rue Monseur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 123, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., SWATOW, CAMPBELL & Co., AMoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDEN & Co., Shanghai, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.  
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS,  
H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq. E. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
H. HOPFUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

London BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Annum.  
" 6 " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  " "  
" 12 " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,  
Acting Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$2500000.  
RESERVE FUND, \$150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 12 " 4 per cent. " "

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL

CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,  
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMEL,  
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LAND & GODOWNS, &c.

THE Undersigned have received in-

structions from Meers LANDSTEIN & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th June, 1879, at 3.30 p.m., at

their Office, MARINE HOUSE,  
Queen's Road—

The following VERY VALUABLE  
LOT OF LAND, with COAL GODOWNS  
and CHINESE DWELLING HOUSES erected  
thereon, at Praya East, having a Water  
Frontage of 116 feet by 314 feet, con-  
taining about 36,000 square feet, divided  
into Lots as follows:—

Lot No. 1.—Portion of that PIECE or  
PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya  
East in Hongkong. Registered in the  
Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with  
Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected  
thereon, fronting Cross Street.

Lot No. 2.—Portion of that PIECE or  
PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya  
East in Hongkong. Registered in the  
Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with  
Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected  
thereon, fronting Cross Street.

Lot No. 3.—Portion of that PIECE or  
PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya  
East in Hongkong. Registered in the  
Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with  
Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected  
thereon, fronting Cross Street.

Lot No. 4.—Portion of that PIECE or  
PARCEL OF GROUND, situated at Praya  
East in Hongkong. Registered in the  
Land Office as Inland Lot No. 428, with  
Four Chinese Dwelling Houses erected  
thereon, fronting Nullah Lane.

Lot No. 5.—That PIECE or PARCEL  
OF GROUND, situated at Praya East in  
Hongkong. Registered in the Land  
Office as Marine Lot No. 116, and  
Inland Lot No. 429, with Three Large  
Godowns capable of storing 2,700 tons  
each, and Two Small Godowns with  
Water Frontage and Servants' Quarters  
erected thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-quarter of Pur-  
chase Money to be paid on the fall of  
the hammer, and the Balance on com-  
pletion of Transfer, the expense of which  
to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk  
on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars and Plans,  
apply to

HUGHES & LEGGE,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 21, 1879. jn12

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

shortly, on a day to be  
hereafter named, unless previously dis-  
posed of by private contract.—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY,  
Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now  
in Complete Working Order, and Cap-  
able of Distilling upwards of 2,000  
Gallons daily. The Property is of a most  
valuable nature, comprising THREE  
PIECES OF GROUND close to the  
water, viz.—Inland Lots No. 749, 751  
and 752, with the Substantially Built  
DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PRE-  
MISES, erected specially for the purpose  
only a few years since, together with the  
MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILLS, VATS,  
STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FIX-  
TURES.

For further Particulars apply to

Messrs. SHARP, TOLLEN, and

JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-

structions to sell by Public Auction,

(On account of the concerned.)

ON

FRIDAY,

the 30th May, 1879, at Noon, at the

Godown of MESSRS. DOUGLAS,

LAPRAIK & Co.,

(To close the account sales),

182 Bales BOMBAY COTTON

YARN, lbs. 400.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of

description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall

of the hammer.

H. N. MODY,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879. my30

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-  
CHANGE.

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS in MARINE

HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, will

be Open and Ready for the use of Mem-

bers, on MONDAY, the 2nd June next.

Applications for admission as Members

to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 14, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DURING THE NEXT THREE MONTHS

the Company's Steamers from CHINA

will proceed direct to LONDON, leaving

Hongkong on the following Dates:

3rd June, S.S. Lombardy, tons 2723

17th " " Zambezi, 2431

1st July, " " Tigris, 2589

15th " " Kedive, 3742

29th " " Malwa, 2938

12th Aug., " " Kaiser-i-Hind, 4023

25th " " Cathay, 2982

9th Sept., " " Bokhara, 2932

A. McIVER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 22, 1879. jn23

PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR

1878.

## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Under-signed in the *Chinese Mail*,  
華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po),  
ceased from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## NOTICE.

In Reference to the above, the Under-signed has LEASED the *Chinese Mail* from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

GOLDEN FLEECE, British barque, Capt. James Wiltshire.—Vogel &amp; Co.

ALIXA, British barque, Captain George Robb.—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

VESUVIUS, American barque, Captain F. W. Call.—Order.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillbury.—Arnold, Karberg &amp; Co.

ABERYLL, British steamer, Captain D. Scott.—Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain Heje.—Meichers &amp; Co.

KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain Henry O'Neill.—Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

ALICE O. DICKEYER, American 3-m. schooner, Captain Wm. J. Bugant.—Order.

EXCELSIOR, American barque, Capt. D. Eddy.—Captain.

AURORA, Danish schooner, Capt. Lassen.—Chinese.

HAWTHORN, British barque, Captain C. Head.—Wales &amp; Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

## The Steamship

"YANGTSE,"

## E. SCHULTZ, Master, will

be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 29th Inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. my29

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"TANIA,"

Command. de LA MARCHELE, will

be despatched for YOKOHAMA

TO-MORROW, the 29th Inst., at 5 p.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. my29

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"YANGTSE,"

Command. NOMEDEOU, will

be despatched for SHANGHAI

TO-MORROW, the 29th Inst., at 6 p.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. my29

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-signed has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

## SATURDAY,

the 31st May, 1879, at 11 o'clock a.m.,

## at Messrs MELCHERS &amp; Co.'s

## Godowns,—

(For account of whom it may concern.)

51. Muntz Yellow Metal Rods.

5 Lownoor Plates.

10 Best Staffordshire 8ft. x 4ft. 1/2 inch

## Iron Plates,

## thick.

6 Best Staffordshire 9ft. x 4ft. 1/2 inch

## Iron Plates,

## thick.

6 Best Staffordshire 10ft. x 4ft. 1/2 inch

## Iron Plates,

## thick.

212 Best Staffordshire Boiler Plates,

## assorted sizes.

6 Thorncroft Boiler Plates.

1 Copper Plate.

58 Iron Boiler Tubes 2 1/2 in. x 7feet.

52 " " 2 1/2 in. x 7feet.

160 " " 2 1/2 in. x 7feet.

41 " " 3 in. x 7feet.

85 " " 8in. x 7feet.

7 " " 2 in. x 16feet.

100 " " 2 1/2 in. x 16feet.

45 " " 8in. x 16feet.

49 " " 8in. x 16feet.

3 Frames Brown Sheet Felt.

4 Frames Boiler Felt.

1 Cast Lead Piping.

2 Rolls Sheet Lead.

10 Cols Best Charcoal Wire Rope, a.

sorted sizes.

150 Cans Portland Current, White

Brothers.

TIN.—Cash on delivery.

G. H. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. my51

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOO-

CHOW will be CLOSED and WITH-

DRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED

DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT

ONCE with INTEREST to Date, and trans-

ferred to this Branch at the Exchange of

the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

## MARITIMES.

S. S. YANGTSE.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per S. S. Indus

and Copernic, from London, in connec-

tion with the above Steamer, are hereby

informed that their Goods are being

landed and stored at their risk at the Com-

pany's Godowns, whence delivery may

be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,

unless intimation is received from the Con-

signees, before To-morrow, the 29th Inst.,

at 2 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

the Under-signed.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WED-

NESDAY, the 4th June, at Noon, will be

subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fine Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879. my4

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

## MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

—STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

## For SHANGHAI.

## PASSENGERS.

## DEPARTED.

Per Adria, for Amoy, 150 Chinese; for

Shanghai, Messrs J. S. Raymond, and O.

P. V. Cooper.

## To DEPART.

Per Yangtse, for Shanghai, 70 Chinese.

Per Galley of Lorne, for Saigon, 100 Chi-

nese.

Per Albatross, for Amoy, &amp;c., 2 Europeans,

and 25 Chinese.

Per Beethoven, for Vangium, 17 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Adria reports:

Fine monsoon to within 100 miles of

Hongkong.

The British steamer Mohorajah reports:

Fine weather throughout the passage.

Passed the French Mail 50 miles from Gap

Rock at 7 p.m. on the 27th.

The Chinese steamer Kwai Yuen reports:

Left Shanghai at 1 p.m. on the 24th Inst.

Experienced calms and light airs throughout.

Arrived here at 9:30 a.m. on 28th.

The British steamer Pottung reports:

Light N.E. winds and fine weather.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—Albatross leaves for Amoy, 4a.

Notice of optional cargo per Yangtse to

be given before 9 a.m.

10 a.m.—Yangtse leaves for Shanghai.

Noon.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast

Ports.

5 p.m.—Tanzia leaves for Yokohama;

6 p.m.—Yangtse leaves for Shanghai.

## General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, May 30.—

Noon.—Sale of Bombay Cotton Yarn at

Godown of Messrs Douglas, Lapraik &amp;

Co.

SATURDAY, May 31.—

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Godown

of Messrs Melchers &amp; Co.

3 p.m.—Occidental &amp; Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San

Francisco.

SUNDAY, June 1.—

Oar goods undelivered subject to rent.

The *Loudoun Castle* was drawn by Mr. Vinay, and the *Glencoe* by Captain Mackay of the C.N. Co.'s steamer *Hankoo*. Some discussion had arisen over the *Loudoun Castle* having been bought by Mr. Grant, who was not a subscriber. The *Glencoe* was bought by M. Molchanoff, a Russian. A remarkable fact in the lottery was that if anyone had bought the whole of the steamers, he would make a clear gain of \$600! No one apparently grasped the matter sufficiently to "go for" the whole of the steamers. The *Kiang-kwan* arrived late on the 17th May, and the *Hankoo* was signalled on the morning of the 18th.

The *North China Daily News* writing on the combination of the tea buyers at Hankow this season, not to commence purchasing till samples of the bulk of the crop were on the market, says:—

The resolution is a wise one, and we would gladly hail the commencement of a better understanding between purchasers did there seem the slightest hope of the understanding being continued. It seems strange to outsiders that there should have been any necessity for the formal arrangement described at Hankow. The evident interest of the buyers, individual as well as collective, might have been presumed to be sufficiently influential in guiding them to so plain a course. Unhappily, for some years it has been a scramble amongst the purchasers as to who shall be the first to buy, and the effect of a bad custom once introduced, as we but too frequently know, lasts long after the occasion for it has passed away. Eighteen years ago there may have been some reason for excitement on the opening of each tea season, but with the progress of events each year has shown less need for the rush to purchase. From one cause or other the supply of tea in China has always been in excess of the European demand, and exports have only been checked in each case by the arrival of news of an overstocked market. Now the natural result of such a state of affairs in an ordinary market would be to render each buyer cautious for himself, and careful not to interfere with the negotiations of his neighbour. It is a well established rule, not written but thoroughly understood by purchasers there, that a parcel of tea once offered must be sold at whatever sacrifice. It is likewise understood amongst purchasers that when an offer is made, it must be definitely accepted or rejected. These are but the ordinary rules prevailing amongst purchasers in a large and important trade; they recommend themselves for acceptance, and no one thinks that there is any occasion for drawing up binding agreements to act on them. The real reason is that ordinarily each individual acts for himself, and is well content to let his neighbours alone. Unfortunately the principle is reversed amongst tea buyers in China. Here it has become the custom for the seller to rule. If after offering his tea all about the market, and getting prices all round the seller is not satisfied, he quietly withdraws his parcel for a more convenient season. Again, a buyer makes a bid for a chop of tea, and instead of insisting on a definite yes or no he permits his offer to be hawked about the market, and will himself, knowing the price offered by another in-spector, without waiting for its rejection by the seller, seek to overbid him in his own market. There are evil customs not to be got rid of by any amount of combination. On the contrary, they arise from the natural desire of each one to do the best for himself, and as such might be expected to prevail in China as elsewhere. They do not prevail, and in consequence year after year teas are hurried forward to arrive at glutted markets, and practically speaking the excitement of the rush is never permitted to cool down till the inevitable telegram comes on the arrival of the first crops that the market has been flooded to an extent beyond its capabilities of absorption. Now considering that the education of our tea buyers is conducted in a very close school, and that most of them have been during the entire of their business training closely associated personally, it is difficult to understand the absence of any *esprit*. It is nevertheless true that there is frequently exhibited a greater anxiety to get the better of each other than to purchase at remunerative rates. Each one seeks to raise the market on his neighbour, forgetting that the result of doing so is to raise it against himself; and a chazzee may frequently be heard boasting of how he had succeeded in getting a chop for which he had a fancy out of the hands of a brother chazzee. Notwithstanding that such practices are injurious to the trade generally, we never heard of a tea buyer being put in "Coventry" for the act. Now to our mind, not only is there no necessity for the strange competition which goes on freely at Hankow, but there are few or no trades which permit of so powerful an organization of the buyers as the tea trade in China. A few simple and well understood rules would, without the objectionable practice of combination, be sufficient to effect a revolution. In most professions there is a recognised etiquette, the general observance of which not only keeps up the character of the profession at large, but comes to the help of each member when needed. Unfortunately in China the absence rather than the presence of this etiquette has been the rule, but there is no sound reason for its absence. We should rejoice if our remarks had the effect of inducing the important body which every year proceeds to the ports of Hankow and Foochow to come to an understanding as to the advisability of establishing a code of honour amongst themselves.

#### THE HONGKONG EXCHANGE.

A meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, this afternoon, of those subscribing to, and the supporters of, the new Exchange for Hongkong—Hon. P. Brys in the chair. There were present—Messrs. A. P. McEwen, J. Mackintosh, W. K. Hughes, T. G. Williamson, F. Saeson, A. Caxon, E. B. Bellio, G. Sharp, T. Jackson, W. M. Morgan, A. S. Cohen, P. B. Cama, F. H. Arjanes, R. D. Mehta D. Burtchell.

The minutes of the general meeting of April 9, were read and approved. The advertisement calling the present meeting having been read.

The Chairman said: The Committee ap-

pointed at the first general meeting, in virtue of the power given them to rent a suitable room for the proposed Exchange have rented the ground floor of Marine House at a monthly rent of \$100 for six months, with the option of continuing the lease if they see fit. Furthermore, the Committee elected a sub-Committee, who have drawn up a series of rules; there were not many rules required for such an undertaking as we are about to initiate, and the rules they have formulated are not of an intricate nature. The rules, as revised and adopted by the General Committee, have been in your hands now for some time, and you will now be asked to adopt, reject or modify them. Before going into the rules, however, I would suggest that this meeting do proceed to formally vote in as members of the Exchange all firms and individuals who have signed the memorandum in which the scheme was originally set forth.

The list (which contained 57 names) was then read over by the Secretary.

The Chairman remarked that they had already a fairly representative membership to begin with; once they were fairly started he was confident many more particularly Chinese houses, would come in.

A list of fifteen Chinese houses which had not been sent in was also included in the formal motion, which was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. G. Sharp, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the rules *seriatim*, and after a few alterations, mostly of minor importance, they were adopted.

A question arose as to the right of members of firms to become members of the Exchange as individuals. The Chairman said that was not intended; they must join as a firm.

It was then suggested that the same rule should be applied to the Chinese, Mr. Bellio submitting an amendment by the insertion of words precluding any person being a member of a firm from joining as an individual at the low rate. The amendment was carried.

Mr. Sharp thought the fact that if Chinese men who pay 80 cents a month for the use of an office in the centre of the town, were to be the class of persons crowding the Exchange, the fundamental principle with which they started,—namely, that a place of resort should be established where the principal merchants could meet at certain hours, making in fact a concession to those who desired to consult or deal with them,—would be departed from. They wanted the piece goods merchants, freight brokers, and such like. Mr. Keaswick, say, would not like to leave his office and go down to the Exchange and find himself among a crowd of these 80-cent Chinese, who did no business, but ran about all day wasting everybody's time.

The Chairman pointed out that as there was no intention of providing any writing materials suitable for Chinese, there was no risk of their making the Exchange their office. He did not anticipate the rush of the class of men Mr. Sharp referred to. He believed the Chinese merchants for whom the Exchange was partly intended were men generally trading on their own account.

A clause was inserted allowing all assistants of firms who are members of the Exchange access to the Exchange.

The other alterations were unimportant.

The meeting confirmed the appointment of Mr. George as Secretary; there was no other business.

#### TRIPLE EXECUTION AT VICTORIA GAOL.

This morning, the three sailors, two Siamese and one Javanese, (Alli, Hassan and "John" or Kitcho), who were recently convicted of murdering at sea the Captain, and the first and second mates of the British barque *Kate Waters* (the last-named being also convicted of the murder of the cook on shore, and of a Chinese boy), were publicly executed in the Compound of the Victoria Gaol. There was a much larger attendance than we had anticipated, mainly European and Portuguese, considering the early hour, 5 o'clock, when those who were desirous of witnessing this final vindication of the Law had to present an appearance. No fewer than two hundred persons were present. The scaffold was erected close to the protecting wall which overhangs the public roadway, and there too a large crowd of Chinese had collected to witness the affair. Admission to the Compound was by written permission of the Sheriff; this prevented a miscellaneous and noisy crowd gathering, and all the accompaniments of the dread scene were thus quiet and orderly. The men had not spent their time in the approved repentant-Pesce fashion; they had been callous and unrepentant to the last moment, and to the last degree. A Mohammedan priest had seen them, but that was all. On Tuesday, being asked whether they desired to see anybody before the day of execution arrived, Alli asked permission for a woman belonging to his own country, and reading here, to see him; Hassan asked that four or five men he knew residing in Lascar Row should be brought to him; "John" desired the interpreter to be sent for. All this was done, and they from four to five o'clock on Tuesday held a regular levee of their friends and others. Before the time of their execution they jointly emitted a statement to the effect that Brahim was the ringleader of the whole of the acts of rebellion with which their crimes of murder were connected. He conceived and stated to them his plan of revenge upon the Captain who had treated all of them most brutally; they were not averse to chime in with his suggestions because they had suffered so much at the hands of the master. They thought it hard that they only should suffer this utmost punishment, and that the others should escape. Again they declared that Brahim was the mainspring and leader of their piratical and murderous acts.

At half-past five, the chisel exercises being over, the tolling of the bell announced that the men were on their way to the scaffold. The line from the gaol door, across the compound to the black and ghastly arrangement of "locks, bolts, and bars" which was to seal their fate, was guarded by a detachment of European and Sikh constables. The executioner, a European sailor who has served out his time in gaol, and has been living there for some time as a desolate, getting out during the day to look for a ship, walked in front of them, his face covered with thick black crepe to conceal his identity. He was dressed in prison garb as were also the victims who were soon to suffer from the turn of his wrist. "Victoria Gaol" was liberally and picturesquely stamped all over their clothes, at the most trifling angles and in the most unprepossessing

situations. The Governor of the Gaol (Mr. Tonnochy), and the Sheriff (Mr. Sangster), walked in front of the solemn procession. The men were each under the charge of two Indian constables, and Wardens Sudder and Cole accompanied them to the scaffold. The scaffold is a good enough double trap one, but is too low; this fault, we believe, is to be mended soon. The double-trap, in which the whole body of the platform where the victims stand, given way, one half spanning back, the other to the front, launching the men into Eternity, is greatly preferable to the single, the side of the stage trap. Marwood says:—

"The double trap's far and away the best of the lot, provided there's plenty of fall below. The side trap's what they've got at Manchester, where the whole things lets down from the side of a wall, and we all stand on a sort of hanging platform. *He*, you know, stands on the edge, which gives way from under his feet when I pull the trap. It's much the same with the single trap; only that's fixed over a kind of well. So's the stage trap, where the man stands on a platform which slides down straight from under his feet. It might clog and catch, and that's why I don't like it. But the double trap's what I like best. There the man stands upon a platform in two halves, which are kept in their place by bolts. I withdraw these bolts by one turn of a lever; the divisions open all at once, falling away to either side, and he drops through. I'd make that the general system, I would, if it rested with me. There's no other way of making it a thoroughly sure business; I have pondered and thought over it a good deal too."

The two tallest men in this case were hung from the back beam, Alli, the short lad, being in front. John, the one convicted of five murders, was bound and had his rope and face-cover adjusted first. Alli was dealt with next; during the time the executioner was tying him up Hassan, who has not been well in Gaol, and is said to have been suffering from heart disease, fainted, and fell, being picked up at once by those in attendance. He had to be supported until the lever was moved that deprived him of life. Instantaneously on the drop Hassan died; partly it may be from his weak heart, but as likely from his long drop. The platform of the scaffold was about 80 feet high; and he had the longest drop, his toes being within half-an-inch of the ground. John struggled for a few seconds, but was soon dead. Alli, the lightest and shortest of the three, had, stupidly enough, the shortest drop; and more stupidly still, the knot of the noose was put under his chin, with a good 2½ inches between it and his windpipe. He struggled and breathed heavily for several minutes, a sight certainly not pleasant to behold, and one which might very easily have been avoided. After they had hung a short time, Dr. Ayres examined the bodies and certified that they were dead; they were, however, allowed to hang for an hour, after which they were cut down.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, 23th May.

SIR,—Like many other persons, I gratified my morbid feelings in witnessing those horrid, miserable murders shot from the scaffold this morning; and I must say a very ghastly spectacle it was. Now, I undertake to say that I could have done the work much more neatly, and in the twinkling of an eye, I would have passed those miserable wretches from life to death, without pain, agony or their knowledge of the fact,—without scaffolding, "Jack Ketch" or any painful exhibition to be seen. However, be that as it may, my question now is,—why should these three murderers not be cremated after death? What do Mussulmans care for hanging? Absolutely nothing. They are taught by their belief in the Koran that to kill an infidel is a passport to the land of the Peri; it is therefore no sin; and this doctrine is essentially the belief of a race called the Wahabis, the warlike caste of Musulmans. Jihads\* are continually being got up from these fighting votaries which the British Government are unable to track to any particular person, the towns of India, Secunderabad, Patna, Lucknow, Poona, Peshawar, &c., are full of such rebellious spirits. If I am rightly informed these wretches, who have gone to their long account this morning, entertained this Wahabee doctrine, as they refused all spiritual consolation either from parson, priest or moulie. They have shown their utter contempt for our law or Christian belief that, "thou shalt do no murder;" those men killed infidels, and their belief was that they would go to Paradise for it, so long as their bodies remained whole. Cremating the bodies (within the precincts of the gaol) of the assassins of Lord Mayo, and Chief Justice Norman, had much good effect in decidedly stopping other high officials from being assassinated who had received threatening letters (1871-72). The Musulman belief is that, when the body is cremated the soul becomes as a dog, and thereby loses its chance of redemption, and that happy hereafter, which it otherwise would attain. I therefore think the bodies of these malefactors should have been cremated, if these executions are intended to be a warning or a deterrent to those other scoundrels of the same caste, and religious profligates—whose name is legion—floating about the "Great Ocean" in vessels flying the British flag.

#### INDICATON.

\*Jihad,—a crusade against Christians, and infidels.

#### Police Intelligence. (Both Magistrates Sitting.)

Wednesday, May 28.

DRUNK.

Peter Doherty, seaman unemployed, was fined \$1 for being drunk and refusing to pay chair-hire.

AN OLD THIEF.

Chun Aon, a barber, and an old offender, was committed for trial on a charge of snatching 1,000 cash from a money-changer's stall.

PASSTARDLY ASSAULT.

Wong Asing, a barber, was charged with others not in custody, with assaulting one Chan Yin, a hawker, with iron bars. Complainant said he was certain of the defendant's identity; he believed that he was assaulted because he had recently given information to the police about some thieves. Defendant, who denied the charge, was seen to have marks of his wrists. "Victoria Gaol" was liberally and picturesquely stamped all over their clothes, at the most trifling angles and in the most unprepossessing

ALLEGED LARGOTY OF \$470.

Chung Aing, a servant, was charged by Dr. William Clarke Eastlacke on suspicion of stealing \$40.

Mr. Eastlacke sworn, stated: Yesterday at half past two o'clock I locked up \$230 in notes, and two cheques, one of \$200 on the Oriental Banking Corporation, and one of \$40 on the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. The prisoner, who is a house-boy in my employ, and has been with me for three weeks, was looking on at the time. After locking the box, I put the key in my wife's purse and laid it down on her dressing table and then went downstairs into the parlour where my wife was. Four or five minutes later on I heard footsteps upstairs close to where the cash-box was lying. I rang the bell, which was answered by the butler, and sent him upstairs immediately for the purse. He brought it back in less than one minute, with the key in it. In the afternoon about half-past five o'clock, I wanted to put some more money in the cash-box, and went upstairs to do so. My wife opened the cash-box in my presence, taking the key from her purse, and found that the \$230 and the two cheques were gone. The prisoner was in the room at the time. I said to my wife, pointing to the prisoner: "There is the man who stole my money." He said nothing, but walked up and down the passage in an excited state, and went out into the back verandah for a minute. I then went for a detective, telling Dr. Van der Horck to keep a watch upon the prisoner, and every one in the house. I sent a detective from the Central Police Station, up to the house. I next went to the Banks and stopped payment of the cheques. On my return I found Sergeant Toomey in the house, and through him caused the prisoner to be arrested. This morning about 7 o'clock, Dr. Van der Horck called my attention to an envelope on the roof of the kitchen, and went on the roof and brought back the original envelope in which the two cheques had been placed. A person could easily have thrown the envelope on to the roof from the back verandah upstairs, where the prisoner went on the robbery being first discovered.

The envelope was very high up on the roof, as it some one had tried to throw it over the roof and failed. The prisoner brought no character; at least I did not ask him if he had one. He was introduced by my office boy (Asing). At the time I looked up the money Dr. Van der Horck was the only person upstairs besides the prisoner; he was lying down in a room at the opposite side of the passage. Before going downstairs I walked round the back verandah and through my own room and satisfied myself there was no one else upstairs at the time.

Li Ahn declared, stated: I am butler to the last witness, and have been in his employ for three months. Yesterday at half-past 2 o'clock I was in the dining room; my master came into the room, and told me to bring down a purse off the table in my mistress's room. I went upstairs, took the purse off the table, brought it downstairs, and gave it to my master. The prisoner was in the room where the purse was, putting my master's clothes in order. Shortly after my master went out, and I looked for the prisoner in order to get him to put my mistress's clothes in order, but could not find him. At about 5 p.m., the prisoner came into the dining room, where I was. I asked him no questions. A little after 7 p.m., a police Sergeant came to the house, and a Chinese lukong was put on watch over the servants' quarters. At this time I knew nothing of the robbery. My master returned about a quarter past seven, and then told me he had been robbed of \$470. My master and mistress, their two sons, with the European Sergeant, Chinese Constable and the prisoner, were all in my mistress's room. My mistress asked me if I knew who took the money. I said I did not know. She asked me if the prisoner was in the room when I fetched the purse, and I replied that he was. I then went downstairs, and shortly afterwards I saw the Sergeant search the prisoner's room, and take prisoner into custody. I can swear the prisoner was not in the house from half-past two o'clock till five o'clock. I never asked him why he had been absent, it was not my business.

In reply to defendant he said, I cannot say if you asked me permission to go out when you were sitting on the bed. I was sleeping at the time.

The case was remanded for one week at the request of Sergeant Toomey.

THE ASSAULT IN AMOY HARBOUR.

Peter Nelson, second officer British barque *Parmenter*, was charged with having assaulted one Lan Ahsu, a seaman belonging to the same vessel, on board of the ship on the 10th May instant in Amoy harbour striking him with a capstan bar, fracturing his skull and endangering his life.

P. C. Stewart proved taking the defendant into his custody on board the S. S. *Albany* yesterday.

The Captain produced his log-book and showed an entry signed by the British Consul at Amoy. Eight witnesses also arrived by the same vessel.

Richard Humble Abbott sworn stated: I am the master of the British barque *Parmenter*, at present lying in Amoy harbour. The defendant was the second mate of the vessel. On the 10th instant we arrived at Amoy from Chefoo. At about 1.30 p.m. of the same day the mate came to me looking much alarmed and called me forward. I went out on deck and then saw one of the Chinese seamen running about the deck with two knives, one in each hand. He was not pursued by anyone but appeared to be in a very excited state as if he had been smoking opium or drinking sambu. I did not hear him say anything. I went up to him and took one of the knives away; I was going to take the other, when he ran away. As soon as I saw the man (Shui) I told the mate to get the handcuffs, as I judged from his manner that he was dangerous. I was not afraid of him as I thought he could have no ill feelings towards me. As soon as he ran away, I pursued him, and we ran all over the fore deck, and in and out of the forecastle. We might have been running about for two or three minutes, when he climbed up on the port side to the top-gallant forecastle. I did not notice the defendant while I was chasing him. The latter had got on the top-gallant forecastle before the mate returned forward with the iron. I followed Ahsu onto the top-gallant forecastle not more than half a minute behind him. There were a lot of spars lying fore and aft on the deck, and I had to go round them and then to the fore side of the capstan to the starboard side. I then saw Ahsu lying on the deck bleeding very freely, he was cut on the forehead, and his nose was broken. Defendant was leaning over him, trying to

raise him up. I saw none else on the top-gallant forecastle. I did not see what became of the knife, in fact, I never looked for it. Almost immediately there was an uproar, the crew rushed on deck; they were going to attack the second mate (defendant), and were armed with hammers and everything they could pick up, about the deck, to revenge themselves on the defendant. I did not think the man was seriously out at first, and was going to dress the wound myself, but he was put into a boat by the crew without my orders and taken on shore and to the Consul and thence to the hospital. I noticed that the mate had an iron belaying pin in his hand when my attention was first directed to Ashu, and told him to return it to the rail. I have often seen Ashu under the influence of opium, but I have never before seen him in so excited a state as at the time I have described. I think the excitement was caused by drink, he looked very wild and his eyes were staring.

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## To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES, GODOWNS, and  
GOODS STORED.  
Apply to  
PUSTAU & Co.,  
Praya, Pottinger Street,  
Hongkong, April 30, 1879. my80

## TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situated on Praya East.—

FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 3 and 4, Praya East, with immediate possession.

As also,

SECOND CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wan Chai, MARINE LOT 65, and BASEMENTS of Nos. 2 and 3, with immediate possession.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wan Chai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1879. jn1

## TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 29 and 31, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.  
Apply to  
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, May 9, 1879. jn2

## TO LET—AT WAN CHAI.

FIRST CLASS GODOWNS.  
Goods of every description Landed and Stored.  
For terms, apply to  
LANDSTEIN & Co.  
Hongkong, April 4, 1879. jn4

## TO LET.

OFFICES, PRAYA CENTRAL, now occupied by Messrs. Norton & Co., with possession from 1st June next.  
Apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. jn26

## TO LET.

DUART, ABBUTHNOT ROAD, at present in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co. Possession from 1st June next.

Apply to

STEPHENS & HOLMES,  
Solicitors.  
2, Club Chambers, 23rd May, 1879.

## TO LET.

MARINE HOUSE—WEST, SECOND FLOOR and a GODOWN. OFFICES in Queen's Road, now under the occupation of Messrs. Wilson & Bird, and Messrs. DAVIS & Co.

Also,

OFFICES and GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET.  
Apply to  
E. R. BELLIOS,  
Hongkong, May 21, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,  
BONHAM ROAD.  
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.  
Apply to  
SHARP & DANBY,  
No. 6, Queen's Road Central,  
late Messrs. E. D. SASOON & Co.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE CLIFFS, near Mount Gough, containing SIX LARGE ROOMS, etc., presently occupied by Dr. ADAMS.  
Apply to  
Mr. J. D. HUMPHREYS,  
Hongkong Dispensary.  
Hongkong, May 8, 1879.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 8, ZETLAND STREET,  
DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

## TO LET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.  
Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, April 8, 1879.

## TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for STORES, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.  
Apply to  
LANDSTEIN & Co.  
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.  
THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## Mails.

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL  
and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, May 31st, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th May. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, May 26, 1879. my31

## INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.  
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1874.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

## NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1879.

## MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £100,000 Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000 Annual Income £250,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, February 10, 1879. jn1

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1879. jn1

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1879. jn1

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commanding at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.  
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.  
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.  
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.  
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.  
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.  
8. From Pier to East Point.

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